Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Ross, Lunenburg County, manganese deposits are described as occurring along a fissure in granite. Calcite and manganese oxide was deposited in this fissure and later movements broke up this vein and formed a frault breccia. Secondary enrichment from surface waters has concentrated the manganese oxide into bodies of workable size and high-grade ore.

3. A few preliminary results are given of investigations of peat bogs near St. John and Moncton, New Brunswick.

Part G. The Platinum Situation in Canada, 1918. By J. J. O'Neill. Pp. 19, map.

The chief platinum-producing areas in Canada are in Ontario, British Columbia, and Yukon. In the nickel-copper ores of Sudbury, Ontario, platinum occurs as sperrylite, the platinum arsenide. In British Columbia platinum is found both in the solid rocks and the gravels. In the solid rocks three distinct types of deposits are recognized—first, in association with chromite in peridotite-pyroxenite rocks; second, in association with chalcopyrite deposits; third, in shear zones in typical granite. In the gravels of Yukon platinum is widely distributed but not in large enough quantities to be profitably exploited for this metal alone.

Canada appears to have possibilities of becoming one of the great producers of platinum. In 1918 only one hundred ounces of platinum were recovered, but probably more than 50,000 ounces of the platinum metals were contained in ores mined in Canada, but not recovered.

J. F. W.

The Silurian Geology and Faunas of Ontario Peninsula, and Manitoulin and Adjacent Islands. By M. Y. Williams. Canadian Geological Survey, Ottawa, Memoir 111, 1919. Pp. 195, appendices III, pls. XXXIV, figs. 6, maps 2.

In this memoir the author gives his conclusions, based on five seasons of detailed field work, on the general Silurian problems of southwestern Ontario. Detailed sections, descriptions, notes on origin and correlation, and complete fossil lists for the various members of the Silurian system are given. Nine diagrams are given to illustrate the conditions of sedimentation during various stages of the Silurian period. Nine new species of brachiopods and one new variety are described. The three appendices contain descriptions of a new species of brachiopod by Foerste, a new species of crinoid by Springer, and two new species of corals by Chadwick.

The important physiographic feature of the area is the Niagara escarpment which is formed by the outcropping edge of the Niagara dolomite.

The Silurian formations classified on the basis of lithology fall into the following three groups in ascending order: (1) Alternating sandstones, shales, and limestones represented by the Medina-Cataract, Clinton, and Rochester formations and indicating changing conditions of land in respect to the sea. (2) Massive dolomites represented by the Lockport and Guelph formations and suggestive of widespread seas of moderate depth. (3) Saline sediments containing lenses of salt, gypsum, and impure clastic dolomites represented by the Cayugan group which were formed in shallow, practically isolated interior water basins.

The disconformity between the top of the Ordovician represented by the Richmond and Queenston shale, and the base of the Silurian represented by the Whirlpool sandstone is distinct. The Bass Island group of the west and the Akron dolomite of the east are put at the top of the Silurian and the disconformity between these formations and the basal Devonian is also well marked at a number of localities. Breaks in sedimentation occur at the base of the Lockport and Salina.

Chapter vi contains notes on the salt, gypsum, petroleum, natural gas, and other materials of economic importance found in the area.

The report is well illustrated and is a careful, detailed, and concise statement of the Silurian geology of southwestern Ontario.

J. F. W.

The Geography of Maryland. By WILLIAM BULLOCK CLARKE. *The Surface and Underground Water Resources of Maryland, Including Delaware and the District of Columbia.* By WM. BULLOCK CLARKE, E.B. MATTHEWS, and E. W. BERRY. Maryland Geological Survey, Vol. X, 1918. Pp. 553, figs. 96.

Part I is a brief discussion of the geology and physiography, including the Coastal Plain, Piedmont Plateau, and the Appalachian physiographic provinces, climate, flora and fauna, and the natural resources of the state. Among the chief resources may be mentioned coal, clays, building and decorative stones, limestone products, agriculture, and timber. A number of suggestions for physiographic and geologic excursions within the state are included.